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the imagination of juvenile readers, and to make them discontented with a life stranded on the flats of civilization. The author shows himself a man of indomitable courage and perseverance, of noble and generous doing and daring, and of a refinement of taste and feeling which contracted no soil from coarse and vile surroundings.

3. — *Gan-Eden: or Pictures of Cuba.* Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. 1854. 12mo. pp. 236.

THIS book is well named. It is pictorial throughout, and the artist has won an enviable place among the word-painters of the day. Without formal narrative or elaborate description, he sheds over his readers the enchanting influences of that Eden of the Western world. His style, not studiously ornate, is rich with the spontaneous outcroppings of a fancy exuberant in beauty, and with the equally spontaneous affluence of high literary culture. His enthusiastic appreciation of all that nature has done for the fair island by no means makes him insensible to the human misdoings which have rendered it the abode of so much profligacy and wretchedness. His delineations of men and manners are often painfully lifelike, and indicate a moral nature as loyal to the true and the right, as his taste is to the grand and beautiful.

4. — *Vindication of the Rights and Titles, Political and Territorial, of Alexander, Earl of Stirling and Doan, and Lord Proprietor of Canada and Nova Scotia.* By JOHN L. HAYES, Counsellor at Law. Washington. 1853. 8vo. pp. 52, 76.

SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER, the philosopher and poet, the most brilliant man in the court of James VI. of Scotland, followed his king to London, and thenceforth renounced letters for politics. He was created a Scotch peer, with numerous titles, of which the "Earl of Stirling" is the most convenient for use, and received in 1621 a grant of Nova Scotia, with the title of Hereditary Lieutenant. This grant was confirmed by Charles I. on his accession to the throne, and three years afterward was augmented by the "charter of Canada, including fifty leagues of bounds on both sides of the river St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes." In addition to administrative powers almost without limit, he was authorized to appoint one hundred and fifty baronets, and nearly fifty of the present baronets in Great Britain actually hold their rank in virtue of patents granted by him. He devoted his entire fortune to